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NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU

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NATIONAL WAR FRONT

ANARCHY OR VICTORY?

NERO FIDDLING WHILE ROME IS BURNING.

I

THE DANGER OF 'CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE'

(*From the Central Organisation—National War Front, New Delhi, July 21.*)

The National War Front is not a political body, and would not normally be concerned with controversies between the Government, and any section of the community. To every speech every writing and every action, the National War Front applies one sole test—does it help the enemy, does it increase the danger to India?

When this test is applied to the recent resolution of the Congress Working Committee, the result is profoundly disturbing.

It is not necessary for the National War Front to discuss the historical and political issues involved in that resolution—it is sufficient for the National War Front to ask what the effects of the resolution will be on:

(a) The position of our soldiers;

(b) Our Allies; and

(c) India herself.

In each case the answer is that the effect will be bad.

(a) Our Soldiers : The Congress proposal is that the existing Government should forthwith cease to exist—in the interregnum, there will be no Government of India and, therefore, no Indian Army.

The position would be exactly that described by Mr. Gandhi in *Harijan* on June 14, 1942—" it should be understood that the Indian Army has been disbanded with the withdrawal of the British power."

It is hardly necessary to comment on the proposal to disband the Indian Army, at a ti e when India is in greater need of defence than ever before. This is, indeed, a fine reward for the magnificent achievements of our Indian troops.

But, even if the Congress Working Committee changed its mind, and agreed that the Indian Army might continue to exist, those supplies and services without which the Army cannot fight would not be forthcoming, for there would be no Government to provide them. This proposal must surely be described as a stab in the back for the Indian Army.

NO HELP TO CHINA.

(b) **Our Allies :** For five years, India has been encouraging China to peisist in her gallant struggle—for some of those years, Congress politicians were constantly taunting Britain with her failure to go to China's rescue. At last, India has built up a magnificent, and well-equipped army, and is in a position to help in that war against the Axis powers, of which the struggle between China and Japan is a part.

That help is now to be denied to China by the Congress Working Committee.

(c) **India :** There can be little doubt that, if the resolution is taken seriously by the enemy, it will considerably increase the danger to India.

The Axis powers are past-masters of the art of profiting by dissensions in the country to be attacked, and the Japanese are not likely to overlook this unfortunate resolution. With the onset of the cold weather, the danger of attack or invasion may increase—it is not pleasant to contemplate the probable results, if the attack or invasion coincides with the civil strife which the Congress Working Committee's resolution may well let loose.

The Congress Working Committe may be content to leave India to anarchy in the face of the Japanese, but the majority of the people desire something better than this.

The proposals of the Committee thus involves a stab in the back for our Indians troops, a serious blow for the Allies, and helplessness in the face of the Japanese. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of the National War Front,

as well of all who realise that a Japanese invasion would lead neither to freedom, nor to progress, nor to prosperity, to oppose this resolution and to urge the Indian people to join in expressing its disagreement with the Congress Working Committee.

II

PLAIN WORDS OF WARNING TO THE CONGRESS.

(*The Daily Herald, July 21*).

Good friends, you are betraying us. You are tossing aside every advantage which you have gained in the past from the proud and active comradeship of British Labour. You are harming India, democracy and civilsation.

To a member of the British Labour Party, to a friend of Congress, the Wardha resolution was puzzling enough. But what are we to make of the pronouncements which have come since then from Congress leaders ? What, in particular, are we to make of Mr. Gandhi, whose cause and personality we have so long championed at the bar of British public opinion ?

Mr. Gandhi will excuse us when we say that there are more "ifs" in his advice than a fortune-teller (or even Kipling) would dare to produce.

We believe that your methods are wrong. We believe that you are not, in this phase of your campaign, interpreting the will of the toiling and suffering Indian masses. If you persist in demands which are at this moment impossible to grant, you will cripple your cause and humble the influence of us who are your proud and faithful advocates.

You will do worse. You will convey to the world the impression that India's leaders are incapable of distinguishing between the ideal of the United Nations and the petty standards of nationalism : that you rate political strategy higher than the prospect of liberty, equality and fraternity with the progressive peoples of the earth.

III

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS TO AMERICA.

(*July 26*).

"QUIT INDIA" CAMPAIGN.

Mr Gandhi has demanded that we should walk out of India, leaving the country with its deep-rooted religious divisions without any constitutional form of government and with no organized administration. No responsible government could take such a step—least of all in the midst of war.

It is stated by Mr Gandhi himself. Quite recently, he said: Anarchy is the only way.

India is now an essential part of the world front against the Axis powers. There are British, American and Chinese forces as well as Indians fighting side by side to defend India against Japan, and if the obligations of the British Government to their American and Chinese allies are to be observed, we must ensure that India remains a safe base from which to operate against the Japanese, and we cannot allow conditions to be created by any political party or leader in India, which will jeopardise the safety of the United Nations' armies and air forces by the advance of our enemies to this new dangerous theatre of war.

OBLIGATION TO ALLIES.

This is an obligation not only to the British and American forces in India; it is an obligation to the Indian peoples themselves That is why your country and our country find themselves both intimately concerned with the condition of India at this moment.

Your sons as well as our sons are helping to defend India, and to wage war against the Japanese. Your policy as well as our policy is to defend India, but Mr. Gandhi and the Congress Party have other views.

WIN THE PEACE OR FACE DESTRUCTION.

Mr. Eden, Foreign Secretary. (*Nottingham, July 23*).

" To-day at this very moment the struggle is at the climax. On the plains of Russia and Egypt our allies and the British Imperial forces are locked in one continuous front. The outcome will go far to decide the duration of the war.

" The Russians are fighting fiercely with splendid courage to defend their soil against the superior weight of armament.

" Let there be no doubt in the minds of our enemies. Whether the struggle is long or short, we, together with our allies, are in this war to a victorious end.

" No temporary setback or disappointment, nor even lost bettles, can alter our resolution to continue the fight against the dictator powers until all are finally disarmed and rendered powerless to do further injury to mankind.

" The recent German atrocities in occupied countries have shocked the world. These are not isolated acts, springing from the barbarous impulses of individual Nazi soldiers and officials. They represent the policy of the German Government, which has deliberately adopted the policy of terrorism.

" The Nazis fully understand the implications of their choice.

" In a speech delivered in Berlin on June 15 Goebbels admitted that Germany had severed the bridges which connected her with the world. Germany's rulers have cut the bridges which connected her with the world. Germany's rulers have cut themselves off from humanity.

HAVE NOT SUCCEEDED.

" These barbarous acts have not accomplished their object. Instead of weakening they have reinforced the spirit of resistance and strengthened the ties which bind the United Nations together.

" Such is our solidarity that a crime against one is felt as a crime against all. We stand united in the resolve to exact a full and stern retribution at the appointed time.

" We are working together for victory and beyond. For we have not been fighting all these years merely to return to a world of fear, hunger and frustrated hopes.

" We must either build an orderly, law-abiding international society, in which each nation can live and work freely without fear or favour, or we shall all be destroyed in the welter of barbaric strife.

" If we fail this time, we are not likely to be given another chance. It would be foolish to suppose that after this war some few favoured nations can enclose themselves within a charmed circle and go forward.

" The whole world is awake and peoples are on the march without distinction of race, colour and creed. Industry has reached a stage in which there is no necessity for anyone in the world to go short of food or lack of means to build a better life.

" The problem is to organise full production and equitable distribution. Only decently-fed and healthy people can work effectively for a better world. This will not be a short or easy task, it will require the co-operation of every nation according to its capacity and experience.

" To win the peace will be as hard as to win the war. We shall need the same national unity. We shall need something of the same spirit of self-denial and sacrifice,

ANGLO-U. S. FRIENDSHIP.

"We shall need true friendship between nations who fought as allies. It is most encouraging that in the United States the President and leading statesmen have repeatedly expressed their determination to work for a world in which each country will be given an opportunity to develop its own life and resources to the benefit of all.

"We shall be ready to work with them.

"We lost the last peace because the nations failed to work for it with the same energy they had displayed in the war. We dare not make the same mistakes, nor take the same risks with Germany again.

"The disarmament of aggressive powers must be complete. Then the first task will be to feed the starving populations. Certain steps have already been taken.

"There is also the problem of enabling devastated and undeveloped countries to re-start industry and agriculture. Receipt of financial and economic aid must not result in the loss of independence for any country.

"Any form of assistance or guidance given to a country unpractised in the art of self-government must help it to achieve its own development.

FUTURE OF THE WORLD.

"The future of the world will depend upon our skill in foreseeing and creating the necessary political machinery after the war.

"Never again must we tolerate chronic unemployment, the extremes of wealth and poverty, slums and lack of opportunity for many.

"Much will depend on our capacity to trade with other countries Great work in international relations must be founded on a moral basis. We are fortunate in having special opportunities to found it on that of a good neighbour and to begin it at home.

"Now with the arrival of the American armed forces in large numbers in Britain we are entering a new essay in friendship. I am ambitious that the Americans and we should establish consciousness of comradeship in the war that will abide into the peace.

"Comradeship will endure only if the Americans and we find that we care for the same fundamental things, liberty, decency and self-respect, and opportunity for the common man.

"The future of Anglo-American friendship now for the first time in history is in the hands of the people of this country. I pray that out of the accident of war may come lasting benefit to the peace".

LECTURE CVI.

FORMOSA.

(Allington Kennard.)

THE FIRST VICTIM.

Oldest of Japan's colonies and dependencies, Formosa provides an almost perfect study of Japanese colonial rule. First victim of the "*new* order" in Asia, the position Formosa occupies to-day in the Japanese Empire may be justly regarded as the ideal which Japan offiers the countries and peoples of Asia. The pattern has varied slightly in Korea and Manchuria. It has varied in those parts of China which Japan has occupied now for nearly five years; but everywhere the tailoring is the same. *Formosa, however, is of special interest because the colony was acquired as the result of an unashamedly imperialist war, long before the industrialisation of Japan demanded colonial markets and long before the fecundity of Japanese women invented over-population.*

THE BEAUTY AND THE BOSS.

Japan won possession of Formosa in 1895. Or rather that was the year in which China signed Formosa away by the Treaty of Shimonoseki. Physical possession was not won until after defeat of the islanders, who formed a Republic and carried on the war despite the surrender of the Peking Government. Ninety per cent of Formosa's population of five and three quarter million are Chinese, the island being separated from the Asiatic mainland by less than a hundred miles of sea. This Chinese settlement is of old standing, having begun before the island passed into Chinese possession in the 17th century when the Chinese Adventurer Koxinga expelled the Dutch. Formosan-Chinese, who come mainly from Fukien and Kwantung provinces, are officially recognised by the Japanese as "Natives". The true native, the aboriginal tribesman, has been reduced to about 160,000, including half-castes, while the foreign population of just under 50,000 are almost exclusively Chinese nationals. The Japanese, who form an entirely separate community, number a little over 300,000, excluding the garrisons. The bulk of the Japanese are engaged in administration and commerce.

"THE ISLE BEAUTIFUL".

Spanish and Portuguese explorers who voyaged east in the 16th century christened it "Ylha Formosa": "the beautiful island". They were in search of Marco Polo's legendary islands of gold; they found a sub-tropical land, its shores dotted with scattered settlements of Hakka fishermen, its mountains the hunting grounds of tribesmen akin to the Malays, its forests the home of giant camphor trees. *Formosa still supplies 70 per cent of the world's camphor.*

MYSTERY ISLE.

Formosa is hardly known to the outside world. This, the Japanese have achieved by expelling all non-Japanese commercial interests from the island, and by a rigorous surveillance of missionary activities. These between them have removed almost every possibility of the facts of Japanese rule seeing the light of day. **Until a few years ago the independent English language papers published in Japan were able to throw an occasional ray on what was happening. More rarely, even the Japanese papers shocked their readers by exposures of misrule and reports of mass executions of Formosans who, according to official assurances, were basking in the sunshine of the Imperial Way. But the rise of an aggravated nationalism in Japan, the imposition of semi-martial law in Formosa in 1937, and finally the stricter censorship of all newspapers and the disappearance of English and American owned journals in Japan, have drawn a practically impenetrable veil around the island.**

At the best of times, however, it has been difficult to discover the truth about Formosa. The press in Formosa itself was muzzled in 1902. The Imperial Diet, in theory, has been responsible for supervision of the Government, but in practice has rarely intervened, partly because criticism has implied a lack of patriotism, and partly because the Diet has had little enough time in which to debate matters a great deal nearer home. The Japanese Parliament meets for only three months in the year, a large portion even of this period being taken up with formalities. A final overriding obstacle has been the fact that Formosa has been administered by a navy or army governor-general for by far the greater part of its colonial history, that is for the first 24 years, and again from 1936. In Japan criticism of army and navy chiefs is generally unprofitable, and always unwise.

TOKYO'S DELIGHTS.

Police station murders are not so very uncommon in Japan itself. And police authority even in Japan extends to periodical inspection of houses to discover whether housewives are doing their domestic duties. The colonial police, recruited from a lower class of men and given control of a native public, behave just that much worse. In Formosa there is no *habeas corpus* act. The police need give no reason for an arrest, nor need they produce the prisoner for trial. The art of detection is torture. It is better that a hundred innocent people suffer rather than that one guilty man shall escape. Relatives summoned to a police station to receive a cremated corpse know better than to make further enquiries. Police tortures range from simple flogging to filling a choking victim with water from a hose until his stomach is at bursting point. A lighted cigarette thrust up the nostril is better calculated to produce a damaging admission than any amount of cross-examination by the shrewdest counsel. Wedges driven under the finger-nails, suspension of a prisoner by his wrists from the ceiling are other favourite devices.

Writing at the time of one of the more notorious conspiracy trials, a Formosan whose identity was carefully concealed said in a letter to the Tokyo Bar Association (translated by the *Japan Gazette*)—"*Punishment is inflicted before prisonors are ever brought before the judges. If I am informed correctly, of several hundred suspects so far apprehended, only one-tenth of the number have really perpetrated any crime. The remainder of the prisoners have been compelled to plead guily in order to escape torture. Already four or five of these unfortunate people have been tortured to death, and eight or nine prisoners out of every ten have been injured during tha processes. I understand that barristers, the protectors of personal liberty, will not be allowed to plead for the prisoners.*"

LOOT.

Japanese publications on Formosa ignore this aspect. They lay emphasis instead on trade figures which testify to the progress of Formosan agriculture and industry. In forty years the production of rice, the staple food crop, has been increased 500 per cent and the island's foreign trade has been increased approximately thirty-fold to a total of £51,000,000 exports and £35,000,000 imports. This remarkable development of colonial resources can be summed up in the word "exploitation." Ninety per cent of the export and import trade is with Japan, and all industry is controlled by Japanese capital where it is not, in fact and law, an official monopoly. The rich camphor industry, salt, tobacco and brewing (*saké*) are monopolies of the Government-General. The forests are government owned—roughly half the island—and the timber industry consequently is government controlled. Industrialization is in the hands of the Formosan Development Company, and industries with an agricultural basis, such as sugar mills, are ninety per cent. **Japanese, run entirely in the interests of shareholders in Japan.**

"THE SOUTHWARD ADVANCE".

In 1936, however, Formosa began to occupy a new position. It became the base of "*the southward advance*", the expression of the Imperial Navy's policy of Japanese development in South West Asia. Since 1931, the Navy, traditionally jealous of the Army, had been anxious to reorientate the national policy. Exponents of "*the southward advance*" held that Japan's future lay not in Manchuria, but in the South—in South China, the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaya. **The Formosan Development Company, formed by Imperial Ordinance in July 1936, was created to act as instrument for this policy.** It worked, of course, as an economic organization. It could scarcely do otherwise. Nevertheless at root it was political in nature, and the Government-general of Formosa provided half the capital. The other half was put up equally by the Formosan sugar companies, the founding committee and the general Japanese public, Among the founding committee

of 80 members were Count Kodama, then the Overseas Minister, representatives of the Foreign Ministry, Finance Ministry and War and Navy Departments, and representatives of all the large Japanese companies having interests in Formosa. The Company was given comprehensive powers, and in addition to its Formosan responsibilities it was charged with financing enterprises overseas. A year later the objects of the organization were more clearly revealed. Internal commitments included the production of industrial alcohol and oil, the improvement of roads, the provision of air routes and better harbour shipping facilities. It also took charge of broadcasting, and began propaganda services in English, Malay and Dutch. *Southward Ho!*

In short, the Formosan Development Company was given a hand in everything of strategic importance. *The view the fighting services have taken of its activities is sufficiently illustrated by the fact that though the company controls Formosan enterprises from rice planting to the building of air ports, its existence is not even mentioned in the official Japan Year Book.*

THE SPRING BOARD.

From Formosa flew the navy squadrons which bombed Shanghai and Nanking in 1937. From Formosa was organized the naval blockade of the China coast, and from the harbour of Formosa sailed the expeditions which landed in South China and on Hainan Island. Within two years of the formation of the "*Development Company*" Formosa was in full use as spring-board for the southward advance, being made ready too for the most momentous decision in Japanese history—war on Britain and the United States. "*Formosa*" said Tokyo Radio on November 11th, 1941, "*may be called the plane-carrier and mother ship for Japan's southward advance.*"

GRAB, GRAB, GRAB.

There are no figures of the area of land now in the hands of the Japanese in Formosa. But there is plenty of evidence to show how they have taken land as and where they have wanted it.

In a single grab the Japanese expropriated sixty per cent of the island. Simply, and with an air almost of legality, they seized the island's forests, including the camphor reserves which at that time were Formosa's richest asset. The island's new masters ordered a re-registration of all land. Unfortunately while the forms set out claims to fields, cultivated areas and building sites, they omitted all reference to forests and woodlands. The Japanese then decreed that all unregistered land was owned by the Crown. By this trickery, the Formosan-Chinese owners of the camphor forests lost everything, though many of them held title-deeds which went back seventy or a hundred years. The expropriation decree served another purpose. *It dispossessed the aboriginal tribes, who from that day to this have had no legal right of land ownership anywhere in the island.*

This wholesale robbery becomes less incredible when it is remembered that individual right of land ownership in Japan itself had not then been finally established.

TOKYO AND THE TRIBES.

There is no more pitiful tale than the story of the subjugation of the Formosan tribesmen. They have been hunted and harried like animals. Caged behind an enormous electric fence, which year by year has closed in on them, the tribesmen presented to the Japanese a problem in colonial administration which Tokyo decided could be most profitably solved by extermination. **Subjugation of the aborigines began in 1902, following six years of guerilla war against Formosan-Chinese who fought on after the formal annexation of the island. The Chinese themselves had lived peacefully with their tribesmen for generations. The Japanese with their passion for converting subject races to Emperor worship, adopted a policy of extermination when revolt met the attempt to impress their own culture on the tribes. The Tribesmen of Formosa, all of them allied to the Malay race, may be broadly classified into northern and southern aborigines. The northerners are headhunters, resentful of civilization, but the southerners have a distinctive culture with a pastoral background. All the tribes are governed by a strict moral code which clashes at almost every point with the "beautiful customs of old Japan". It would have been extraordinarily difficult in any case to have imposed the Japanese social system on matriarchal tribesmen; it was quite impossible to reconcile the seizure of aborigine belles for the purposes of prostitution with a moral code which imposes death as the punishment for adultery. But perhaps the greatest aborginal offence was their continued possession of camphor forests, and the tribesmen's unwillingness to be recruited as a labour force.** Tribal resistance to Japanisation finally broke Tokyo's patience in 1909, when the Governor-General, General Viscount Sakuma, initiated a five year campaign of suppression which at one period involved the use of 10,000 troops police and volunteers. This little war was officially described as **"a campaign of extirpation"**, a term which aroused sufficient horror abroad to persuade Tokyo to change the name to "**campaign of subjugation**". It was Viscount Sakuma who conceived the idea of the electric fence, a highly charged wire barricade which year by year has steadily closed in on the tribes. In theory, subjugation was completed in 1915, when Viscount Sakuma made the claim *that practically all the males of certain tribes had been killed.* Actually, the tribesmen have continued to wage war how and when they can. The most serious of recent incidents was the Musha rising of 1930, when a column of 1,500 Japanese troops was sent inside the 300 mile fence to exact revenge for a raid on a Japanese settlement in which 140 Japanese were killed.

PLAYGROUND FOR BOMBS.

The Japanese army seized the opportunity of this revolt to test military tactics and weapons. Formosa was used as training ground for aerial bombing in 1913 and

1922, and again in 1930 when gas bomb experiments were conducted at the expense of the Musha tribesmen. A new light-machine gun also passed its tests successfully in the Musha laboratory, but it was found that the army sabre needed improvement. In the following year Japanese army officers went back to the old *Samurai* blade which "is better suited to cutting the enemy down during a sweeping advance."

In 1935, after further but less serious incidents, the Japanese Government announced its intention to move 26,000 tribesmen from the mountains to the plains, a measure which "*will enable the exploitation of forests and mineral resources, and which will save electric fence, and police cost as well as transform unruly savages into ecnomic assets.*"

The tone of this quotation exactly expresses the official mentality. The tribesmen are "*savages*"; they "*infest*" the hills which have been their home for unknown centuries.

GRAVE SILENCE.

It is next to impossible, however, to complete the picture. The interior of Formosa has been closed to travellers in recent years except for an occasional conducted tour by approved visitors. But it is known that there was another large scale revolt in March 1941, and that troops were engaged against the tribesmen in the summer of last year. An equally thick veil shrouds the protests which the Chinese natives of Formosa have made from time to time against despotic rule.

One can do little more than read between the lines of reports of trials for "*conspiracy,*" trials sometimes of hundreds of prisoners who have gone from a secret court to a secret gallows. There have, however, been cases which have shocked even the Japanese conscience, and when Japanese Parliamentarians have felt vaguely that something must be wrong with Japanese colonial rule. *Thus questions were raised in the House of Representatives when it became known that over 900 death sentences had been passed in connection with disturbances which marked official celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Japanese occupation. Some 400 men attacked the Police station at Tabaney. Of these, 285 were killed, and another 58 were arrested. The prisoners implicated two or three thousand others, and ultimately 900 were sentenced to death. Hundreds were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.* According to the Japanese Home Office, only 96 were actually executed, the rest being saved from the rope by coronation amnesty. There was a previous "*conspiracy trial*", to use the Japanese term, in 1914, when hundreds were executed, and others sent to jail for life.

BE JAPANESE OR DIE.

Admiral Hasegawa, the present Governor-General, has said "*Formosa must become as Japanese as the Loochoos or Kyushu.*"

This policy of "*assimilation*" has meant the extinction of Formosan culture and customs, beginning with religion and language. It is aimed to end in the creation of a subject race, indistinguishable from the Japanese themselves in habit, dress and thought, but with the vital distinction of subjection to a master race. **Only the almost proverbial tenacity of the Chinese, a race which invariably has absorbed its conquerors, has so far saved them. It is not for want of trying that the Japanese policy of "assimilation" has failed.**

The picture drawn here of Formosa is, of course, at variance with the glowing reports from Japanese sources of peace, prosperity and progress on the "*beautiful isle.*" But the record of imprisonments, executions and repression alone is sufficient to expose the Japanese fiction. Formosa has been developed in the exclusive interests of Japan by the most ruthless colonial methods. **Founded on expropriation, robbery, oppression and forced labour, Formosan prosperity has been devoted to the strengthening of a war machine built to win domination in Asia.**

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

25—7—42 to 31—7—42.

Russia.—*Rostov* from which von Rundstet was driven last year has fallen again. The German advance this time was in full force, and as rapid as it was comprehensive. One column advanced from VOROSHILOVGRAD along the Donetz, while a second column moving south from MILLEROVO joined the first at NOVO CHERKASK. When NOVO CHERKASK capitualated, the combined forces fell on ROSTOV, reinforced again by a third force from the direction of TAGANROG, while a fourth reached TSYMLYANSKAYA a hundred and thirty miles to the east of ROSTOV. Having crossed the Don the enemy is driving towards STALINGRAD, which is now threatened from the Don bend and TSYMLYANSKAYA. The main advance is along the railway line through KUSHCHOVSK to KRASNODAR—the capital of the Kuban country. The Germans are bombing Russian shipping on the Volga. The new bridgeheads across the Don are in northern Caucasus territory. Thus the Battle for the Caucasus may be said to have begun: the menace to the Caucasus is developing from three directions—KERCH, ROSTOV and TSYMLYANSKAYA.

With the fall of ROSTOV the whole of the UKRAINE has passed into enemy's hands including the fertile black-soil country in the Don elbow and the industrial area of the Donetz.

VORONEJ is a bright spot in this sombre picture. Here the Russians are putting up a valiant resistance, though it must be admitted it is no more than a local success, which has not prevented the enemy from advancing on the south. Here the Russians have ejected the enemy from the town of VORONEJ, turned his left flank and pushed him in spite of counter-attacks across the Don as far back as NIZUNY DEVITSK—40 miles south-west.

Fighting has developed on the KALININ, BRIOV, BRYANSK and LENINGRAD fronts.

Two enemy transports were sunk, one of 16,000 tons in the sea of FINLAND and another of 10,000 tons in the Barents sea.

Egypt.—Following Auchinleck's recent thrusts, the Germans were busy, laying extensive mine-fields, which the British were equally busy, clearing. The narrowness of the EL ALAMEIN area which helped the British to stay Rommel there, is also helping Rommel to defend himself and hold the narrow pass with a few tanks and artillery. During the week there was heavy fighting in all the sectors, at TEL EL EISA, EL MAKHAD and MEHIRYA ridges, in the north ; at RUWEI SEP and DEIREL SHEIN ridges in the centre; and at JEBAL KALAKH and EL TAQA ridges, in the south. British forces, have now been withdrawn in the northern sector to positions they held a week ago. Otherwise the Allied position remains unaltered.

The Italians have occupied the JARABUB and SIWA Oases.

The British bombed MERSA MATRUH, EL DABA, and TOBRUK.

China.—The Chinese have recaptured PING-TE in W. CHEKIANG, and attacked LINCHWAN. The gap in the CHEKIANG-KIANGSI railway has been widened from 20 to 50 miles. Simultaneous attacks were launched against KWANGFANG, KWEIKI and YINTAN. The Japanese were retreating in Western CHEKIANG, but in HUPEH they were attacking the Chinese in the TAPUNGHAN mountains.

Burma.—KALEWA and SINGAUNG, both on the Chindwin river, were bombed on July 23 and 24 respectively. On July 27, railway, river and road transport in Central BURMA were attacked. On the MANDALAY-RANGOON railway, the engine-shed and trucks at THAZI, the railway workshops at MYITUGE, and the goods-yards at MANDALAY were bombed. On the same day the Central Dock area at AKYAB was also raided.

The reign of 'Co-prosperity' has already begun in BURMA. BURMA is now facing a famine though formerly, after meeting her own needs, she used to export 3,000,000 tons of rice yearly. Every village is compelled to supply labour. Taxes are liable to be paid in labour. Japanese currency has replaced the Burmese. Jap colonisation has begun. Over 700 Japanese traders have arrived at MOULMEIN alone, with their families. Burmese shopkeepers and officials are being replaced by Japanese immigrants. Clashes between the Burmese and Japanese are reported.

The Pacific.—The *Philippinies* continue to resist There is still a sprinkling of American forces left, while the Moros have pledged themselves to fight to the death. LUZON and MINDANAO are still the strongholds of Guerilla fighting.

Allied air units attacked the enemy barracks at TIMOR, stores, barges, and installations at GONA (NEW GUINEA), LAE, KOEPANG, AWAIA, BUKA, and SOHANA ISLANDS, and the passage between KISKA and BUKA. During the attack on GONA three Japanese transports are believed to have been sunk.

The enemy raided TOWNSVILLE, on the Australian east coast, MORESBY, DARWIN, and MUBO (SALAMUA), with negligible results.

While the Japanese forces landed on KISKA, some six weeks ago are trying to establish a base there, U. S bombers based on DUTCH HARBOUR are bombing it three times daily.

American submarines sank a Japanese destroyer and four other ships.

Air Raids.—The R. A. F. targets of the week were Occupied FRANCE, the Low Countries, the RUHR, and RHINELAND, including DUISBURG, MANNERHEIM, FRANKFURT, SLUIS and HAMBURG

The Soviet Air Force raided KONIGSBURG.

The enemy raided the MIDLANDS and Eastern Countries, and caused some damage in the BIRMINGHAM area.

The Battle of the Atlantic.—In the North Atlantic the battle has taken a turn for the better but it does not outweigh deterioration in the south. On the western side off the Atlantic Coast of the U. S. and CANADA the sinkings have lately declined owing to improvements effected in convoying arrangements; but the southern waters of the Caribbean and the Gulf of MEXICO are now more perilous. The U-boat menace

is being faced in a number of ways. The escorted vessels can defend themselves and, the R. A. F. Fighter and Coastal Command are proving more than a match for the Fockwulfes.

Miscellaneous.—(1) *A master Lend-Lease Pact* similar to those with BRITAIN, RUSSIA and CHINA was signed between U. S. and YUGO-SLAVIA on July 24 promising mutual assistance during and after the war. King Peter of YUGO-SLAVIA and President Roosevelt issued the following statement on the occasion :—'Like the fine achievements of General Mihailovitah and his daring men—an example of spontaneous, unselfish will to victory—our common effort shall seek every means to defeat the enemies of all free nations.

(2) Because two Gestapo officers who went to arrest two Norwegian 'terrorists' were shot down, the whole village of TALAVAAG was razed to the ground, 120 men were deported, 79 houses were burnt, 150 women were interned and all children over six were sent to a 'Reform School'

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES.

Date	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies
20—7—42 (Monday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
	No information available.			
	LIBYA. (By British planes).			
	The four landing grounds at FUKA.	Big fires started.		30 planes damaged.
	Air combats over the battle front.			1 plane, more damaged.
	Enemy barges north-east of SIDI BARRANI.			
	Tanks, aircraft and vehicles in the battle area.			
	RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
	Air combats and aircraft on the ground along the entire front.			
	FAR EAST—BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
	Buildings of military importance at AKYAB.			
	Paddle steamers at KYAUKPAU.			
	CHINA. (By American and British planes).			
	Japanese vessels in the vicinity of FOOCHOW.			

ALLIED-Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES—*cont.*

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
21—7—42 (Tuesday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
EVENING :—			
Enemy troops, transport and gun posts in the coastal districts of occupied FRANCE and BELGIUM.			
Targets in North-west GERMANY.			
NIGHT :—			
Military targets in the RUHR including DUISBERG.			
Intruder patrols over enemy aerodromes in FRANCE and BELGIUM.			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
A concentration of about 1000 vehicles in the central front in LIBYA.			
Reconnaissance over SIDI BARRANI.			
CRETE. (By American and British planes).			
Enemy shipping in SUDA BAY.	A large ship hit.		
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats over the entire Eastern front.			
FAR EAST—BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
Coastal craft on the KALADIN river (Akyab area). **Buildings and jetty** at KYAUKPAU. **KALEWA** (on the CHINDWIN River).		No loss.	
NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).			
BUNA.			
22—7—42 (Wednesday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
No information available.			

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Enemy tanks, motor transport vehicles in the battle area **TOBRUK** The **landing grounds** at SOLLUM, FUKA, GAZALA and MERSA MATRUH. **Landing forces** in the battle area.		12 planes.	
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats over the Eastern front.			
FAR EAST—BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
River craft in the ARAKAN coastal area.			
A steamer on the KALADIN river.			
Two vessels on the MAYU river.			
TIMOR. (By American and British planes).			
The enemy barracks at TIMOR.			
NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).			
Enemy stores and installations in the GONA-BUNA area.			
Buildings and barges at GONA.			
A small enemy vessel north of SALAMAUA.			
23—7—42 (Thursday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
DAY :—			
Enemy troops, gun posts, road, rail and canal traffic in the coastal districts of occupied FRANCE and the LOW COUNTRIES. **The aerodrome and aircraft on the ground** at LANNION.		7 planes.	1 plane.
NIGHT :—			
Military and industrial objectives in the RUHR and the RHINELAND.	Big fires started		
DUISBERG.			

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES—*cont.*

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
23—7—42 (Thursday)—cont.			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Harbour installations, buildings and ammunition ships in the harbour at MERSA MATRUH.			
The landing grounds at EL DABA.			
Shipping, harbour installations and store dumps at TOBRUK.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats on the Eastern front.			
FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).			
Enemy barges, stores and installations in the vicinity of GONA.			
BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
The enemy base at KALEWA.			
24—7—42 (Friday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
DAY:—			
German-troops, gun posts, goods trains and other objectives in FRANCE & BELGIUM.		2 planes.	
NIGHT:—			
No information available.			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
The landing grounds at EL DABA.	20 planes damaged.		5 planes.
Enemy vehicles in the battle area.			
IONIAN SEA. (By British planes).			
A merchant ship in the IONIAN SEA.	Sunk.		
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and aircraft on the ground along the entire front.			

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies
FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).			
Enemy supplies and positions at GONA.		1 plane.	2 plane
An aerodrome at LAE.			
NEW BRITAIN. (By American and British planes).			
RABAUL.			
25—7—42 (Saturday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
DAY:—			
Targets in MANNHEIM and FRANKFURT. **A chemical works** at SLUIS (in HOLLAND). **Offensive patrols** over BELGIUM.		4 planes.	
NIGHT:—			
The biggest river port of DUISBERG.			
Aerodromes in the LOW COUNTRIES.			
Railways and other targets in occupied FRANCE.			
Laying mines in enemy waters.			
KONIGSBURG. (By Russian planes).			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
The harbour and shipping at TOBRUK.			
Barges at MERSA MATRUH.			
Enemy vehicles and armoured cars in the battle area.			
CRETE. (By British planes).			
Shipping near CRETE.			
The aerodrome at HERAKLION.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and grounded aircraft along the whole battle area.	For the week July 18th to 25th	•137 planes.	299 planes.
FAR EAST—BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
Objectives at SINGAUNG.			

26—7—42. (Sunday).

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).

DAY:—

Offensive sweeps over the French coast between GRAVELINES and ABBEVILLE.

An E-boat off CALAIS.

NIGHT:—

The largest port and submarine building centre of HAMBURG. — 175,000 incendiaries dropped.

Aerodromes in the LOW COUNTRIES.

Laying mines in enemy waters.

KONIGSBURG. (By Russian planes.)

LIBYA. (By British planes).

The harbour at TOBRUK.

The dock area and other military installations at MERSA MATRUH.

Enemy tanks and vehicles in the EL ALAMEIN area.

RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).

Air combats and grounded aircraft along the whole front.

FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).

SALAMAUA & LAE.

TIMOR. (By American and British planes).

An aerodrome on the ISLAND.

ENEMY Air Raids over Allied Territories.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.	Allies.
21—7—42 (Tuesday).	**BRITAIN.** (By German planes).			
	No air activity over BRITAIN.			
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes)			
	MALTA.		1 plane.	

ENEMY Air Raids over ALLIED Territories—*cont.*

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Enemies	Allies
22—7—42 (Wednesday)	**BRITAIN.** (By German planes).			
	No information available.			
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.		3 planes.	
23—7—42. (Thursday).	**BRITAIN.** (By German planes).			
	Two places in EAST ANGLIA and the HOME COUNTIES.	A few casualtjes		
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.		5 planes.	
	RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
	Russian positions and troops along the DON River.			
24—7—42 (Friday).	**BRITAIN.** (By German planes).			
	NIGHT:— A few places here and there on the South coast of ENGLAND.	Very little damage.		
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.		3 planes.	
	FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA. (By Jap planes).			
	PORT MORESBY.			
25—7—42 (Saturday).	**BRITAIN.** (By German planes).			
	DAY:— Places on the South and South-east coasts of ENGLAND.		3 planes.	
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
	MALTA.	Many more planes damage	plane	
	AUSTRALIA. (By Jap planes).			
	TOWNSVILLE.			

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Enemies	Aircraft losses for Allies.
26—7—42 (Sunday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
NIGHT:—				
North-east Coast of ENGLAND.			2 planes.	—
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.				
	FAR EAST—AUSTRALIA. (By Jap planes).			
DARWIN.		Very slight damage.		
27—7—42 (Monday).				
	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
NIGHT:—				
Areas in the HOME COUNTIES and MIDLANDS.				
A place on the EAST ANGLIAN coast.				
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.			12 planes.	
	FAR EAST. (By Jap planes).			
No information available.				
	EGYPT. (By German planes).			
ALEXANDRIA area.		Very slight damage.		

SIDE LIGHTS.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT:— Eat more Fruit and vegetables.

The Eat-More-Fruit-And-Vegetables Campaign to be inaugurated by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow at an early date, may at the outset look like a drift from the earlier Grow-More-Food Campaign if not even, antagonistic. But it does not mean that the growing of fruits and vegetables is to supersede the raising of food-crops. This doubt is based on a colossal ignorance of what food is—rather in the notion that rice or wheat alone is food and starvation would follow in its absence. But science, as well as experience show that food is good, only according as it has variety and only when it includes vegetables and fruit. These are neither a substitute nor a stop-gap but a complement. You will be nearer the truth if you put it the other way and regarded grain-food as a 'filler'—a stomach filler in the absence of enough vegetables and fruits. In the case of the meat-eater the proportion of grain-food required is less than for the vegetarian, and it goes without saying that a vegetarian to be true to his cult should be vegetable-minded.

This is not a fancy campaign for a fancy idea but a drive for a vital need. Not only armies but nations crawl on the belly. In times of war the food front is as important as the armament front. Nowadays whole nations may be starved out as garrisons formerly were. Goering who has preferred guns to butter will soon realise his folly; butter as well as guns is

greater wisdom. The secret of morale is a healthy and well-fed people: the physical basis of life should not be lost sight of while seeking moral or spiritual results.

Nationally, the campaign will unite INDIA's millions the rich and the poor, the high and the low on a common task, so simple, yet so life giving and so essential, especially, in these troublous times when any area may be suddenly cut off and find itself starving; it is self-sufficing economy, some thing like the coming back of the good old days when Adam delved and Eve span.

We admit that the idea, though not new to the Indian traditions, will be treated, especially by the town dweller as an unnecessary and superfluous task, an addition to his many distractions. For one thing INDIA is a land of villages, and if the rural population took to it seriously the campaign would have already succeeded. But the town dweller if he is to be no more than a parasite had better join the ranks of Adam.

'Why not buy the fruits and vegetables in the bazaar?' says the town dweller. 'I do not know gardening', says another; 'I have no garden either, no water' says a third. They are all a shirking lot.

Wherever there is a home there is water. Where there is a home, there is, generally speaking, an open patch, more space than the town dweller knows; there is the roof where the gourd will climb, given a chance, and there are vegetables which, if you will, can be grown in a tub or even in a basket, at the window or in the courtyard. Be your own gardener; to you will be the joy of eating at the sweat of your brow, eating fresh vegetables, instead of those two-day-old picked things brought over dusty roads in stuffed baskets and sold in stalls not too sanitary in a stinking market. Do not shirk under the familiar excuse: 'Matters will not take a serious turn if one person like me did not respond.' Many a little mickle makes a muckle. Remember who built the coral reefs.

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RUSSIA:—A Battle Lost is not a Campaign Lost.

ROSTOV has fallen but VORONEJ holds out. Words like 'alarming', 'grave', 'serious' 'critical' in Allied communiqués, while they are outspoken and honest and precious also in their news value are likely to prove a trap to the unwary. These words, thegeneral reader should know, apply only to the particular area of operation, not to the fortunes of the war. ROSTOV has fallen; but ROSTOV is not RUSSIA: nor RUSSIA the whole war front. We wish to remind our readers again that a battle lost is not a campaign lost; nor even a campaign lost, a war lost. Fears are liars. Let us not prove our own dupes. Neither the telescope nor the microscope is a fit instrument of vision; but what is wanted is a plain gaze and a steady look.

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ROSTOV'S may affect the Duration But Not the course of the War.

As Mr. Eden observed on Thursday, the Battle of RUSSIA or the Battle of EGYPT may alter the duration of the War but not its course.

We have had a Seven Years' War, even a Hundred Years' War, though God forbid the present one should prove longer than necessary. When causes are just and the stake is no less than human liberty and decency, a single ROSTOV or even a number of them will not be the deciding factor.

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ALLIED AND UNITED. The change of designation from 'Allied Nations' to 'United Nations' is not a mere verbal alteration. It denotes a vital change that has come over the forces arrayed against the enemy. The Nations are no longer allied only but united by a common organisation, and strategy. The Free Nations are now a single solid front, so that 'a crime againt one is felt as a crime against all.'

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VOICES FROM THE OLD WORLD AND NEW. Nowhere is this better illustrated than in the similarity of the utterances of responsible statesmen during the week from both sides of the Atlantic. Different voices have been heard but all agree on the common purpose which is no less than the achievement of a victory which will win the peace. **'We call upon all patriots to stop the enemy and** *make a rampart of their breasts.* **During the 13 months of the war a thousand unthinkable heroic deeds have been performed by Soviet patriots. Patriotic fervour is becoming even greater. There is only one way to express it—by deeds and by work for the good of the country. Patiots know it and they will prove their devotion to their country. The enemy will be stopped'**—*This is Stalin's voice—RUSSIA's.*

"No temporary set-back or disappointment, nor even lost battles, can alter our resolution to fight against the dictator powers until all are finally disarmed and rendered powerless. Let there be no doubt in the minds of our enemies—whether the struggle is long or short we together with our Allies are in this war to a victorious end'—*This is Eden's—Britain's Voice.*

"Temporary reverses must not and would not be an occasion for weakness or discouragement. On the contrary they signalled to all true soldiers and patriots to strike back all the harder with that superb resolution, which never yielded to force or the threat of force.

"We shall send all the aid we can to our gallant Allies. We shall seek out our enemies and attack them at any and every point of the globe, at which the destruction of our enemies can be effected"—*This is the Voice of Welles—of America's.*

Russian strategy is profound as well as simple. Russian strategists admit that the German army, owing to long years of preparation, is admittedly strong, though it has reached its peak. They also admit that, with the development of modern transport it is dangerously mobile, so that at a given spot it can focuss terrific striking power. RUSSIA's strength, not equal to GERMANY's at the outset is fast growing but would take some more time to

reach striking power. The enemy's initial advance is therefore inevitable. Large enemy movements are to be expected but for the purposes of Russian strategy the supreme consideration is to keep the Russian Army 'in being', to wait, and deliver a counter-stroke when its strength becomes superior to the enemy's, partly by its own growth and partly, by the emasculation of the enemy's forces. Timoshenko's policy is—Better a city evacuated or even a region lost than an army encircled. It is also to hold strong points like VORONEJ as long as possible, so as to wear the enemy down and slow his advance. The enemy would thus be gradually weakened and be ultimately swallowed up, in RUSSIA's vast spaces. The strategy may not be spectacular but has the certainty of victory: it is the strategy that won against Napoleon in the 19th century, the Kaiser in the last war and Hitler himself last year. Last winter the Nazi retreat began on reaching ROSTOV.

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THE URALS. The situation may be grave; especially as the industrial and agricultural centres of the Don and Donetz are collapsing, but the Urals will retrieve the situation. With far-seeing wisdom Stalin said in 1930, let us build a second metallurgical base beyond the Urals-this has been done. Places that ten years ago did not simply exist-MAGNITOGORSK, CHELYABINSK, etc., as if by the stroke of a magician's wand, have become hives of industry producing planes, tanks, and artillery, even more than BRITAIN. Since 1937, a second Baku has risen: the Volga-Ural oil-fields, with an output of over 5,000,000 tons of oil. The Urals also produce synthetic oil—not less than the whole of GERMANY, in quality as well as quantity. In the Urals, in vast tanks, oil to last a number of years has been stored.

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1941 AND 1942. The enemy who last year was strong enough to deliver three simultaneous attacks on LENINGRAD, MOSCOW and KIEV has now been compelled to limit his ambitions to a point at a time. While the Germans are in a desperate hurry lest another winter should come upon them, Russian resistance is slowing the advance. At VORONEJ the enemy has not only been retarded, but halted, counter-attacked, thrown back, and being perilously encircled. If VORONEJ holds—as a matter of fact. if the Russians hold—**Whether on the Don, or the Volga, or in the Urals, the Axis will have lost the war. Russia which could not be beaten in 1941 by Germany with its maximum strength cannot be taken in 1942 when German strength has declined and Russian strength has grown. The only way to beat Russia is to destroy her army. But so long as Russian armies are intact-and they have remained intact for more than a year now-there is no question of a defeat; rather-Russia has turned every defeat into a victory. Even if ever, against all calculations, Russia were lost the war would not end; but enter on a new phase; the United Nations would carry on the struggle.** RUSSIA's ordeal will be a spur to new and more effective endeavours. If ROSTOV is lost—all is not lost—the unconquerable hope, the will to victory.

EGYPT. Now that there is a temporary lull in the Egyptian front the opportunity may be used to take stock of the situation. The battle of EL ALAMEIN has now lasted more than three weeks, both sides jockeying for position and consolidating their strength for a fresh attack. The strain of two months' ceaseless fighting since Rommel's offensive started near TOBRUK on May 26 is visible on both sides. Fighting of a sort is incessant, because there can be no rest. From Auchinleck's point of view Rommel is too near the Delta; from Rommel's point of view the glittering prize of ALEXANDRIA is so near, yet so distant, tantalising like the cup that is raised to the lip but denied to the taste.

Rommel's front facing east runs 20 miles north and south across the bottleneck between TEL EL EISA and QUATTARA. It has three sectors—north, centre, south. In the first and the last sectors the positions, though changing hands, are now retained by the British, while in the centre—the most vital part—the British have recorded an advance totalling seven miles. The 8th Army is being reinforced as rapidly as possible and till it is reinforced to his satisfaction, General Auchinleck will hold the enemy at bay by a series of tactical moves.

Any attempt to forecast the future must be idle—but one thing is already obvious, that Rommel who hoped to overrun EGYPT by taking advantage of a retreating army has been himself halted half-way and even forced back though ever so little. Rommel's invasion of EGYPT does not appear to be a premeditated plan but an improvisation—a bold dash taking advantage of circumstances. For this reason we hold that Auchinleck's retreat, to EL ALAMAIN was, like Wellington's retreat to TORRES VEDRAS, a masterly move, in that it averted disaster and turned the tables on the enemy. The next element of satisfaction is the choice of the narrow EL ALAMEIN area between the sand and the sea. Auchinleck's increased strength has enabled him to deliver knock-out punches, which have compelled a contraction of Rommel's front. It is also important, though for the moment, that Rommel has been forced to pass from the offensive to the defensive. A successful conqueror confident of further victory would not waste his time digging in or laying land mines. Again, it was Auchinleck, not Rommel that launched the first local offensive on July 10, and first captured TEL EL EIZA, 'Rarely or never' reports the *Times* CAIRO correspondent 'has an enemy taken such a beating from the air as has been the lot of the AFRIKA KORPS during the past few weeks.'

Meanwhile, Axis propaganda guns are firing their own shots from their radio stations all round the Mediterranean mixing promises and threats with a liberal dose of falsehood. Independence has been promised to every-one—EGYPT for the Egyptians, among the rest. Of course the slogan only means that Auchinleck should withdraw from EGYPT to make way for Rommel. Some of the Axis fabrications are interesting in their absurdity: such as those which refer to British atrocities in EGYPT and mass evacuations from

ALEXANDRIA. The Axis has also been suggesting that CAIRO should be declared an open city.

That neither EGYPT nor any other country in the MIDDLE EAST is taken in, is borne out by the following extracts :—

1. "IRAQ has undoubtedly secured her independence as the result of her alliance with BRITAIN, and the principles for which the United Nations are fighting guarantee the long-cherished hopes of the rest of the Arab Countries as well as the materialisation of Pan-Arabianism."

(*Nuriz Said*—June 14).

2. "It is a tremendous tribute to the Egyptian people that they have not wilted under the strain of recent weeks. There has been no sign of panic; far from it, the Government and population stand calm and unafraid and the British troops moving through urban and rural areas to the front are welcomed with applause and proceed encouraged by the goodwill of the inhabitants." (*The Al Dastur*—July 8)

3. "Many Foreigners are surprised by the small influence of Axis propaganda in EGYPT, which has been pursued in recent months with every possible means. From the Egyptian Prime Minister to the Village Fallaheen there is no sign of wavering in public opinion despite the British Army's set backs in the desert." (*National Zeitung*—July 13)

4. "Confidence in General Auchinleck is the general feeling everywhere" (*The Al Balagh*—Egypt—July 13)

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CHINA. The Japanese radio claims that the Chinese have been driven out of Eastern CHINA, and reports that the Chinese soldiers distressed by lack of supplies and repeated defeat are losing faith in CHUNGKING. All this of course is TOKYO's invention. During the last week or two the Chinese have recaptured LISHUIAN and TSINGTON, and a number of important positions on the CHEKIANG—KIANGSI railway. They have advanced within 3 miles of LINCHWAN which was the headquarters of the Japanese army; while the Japanese themselves have not been able to take NANCHANG, the capital of KIANGSI, and the main objective of their present drive.

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'1918' The obstacles in the path of the tyrant rise one above another, as hills rise beyond hills in the way of the mountain-climber, and Hitler hopes to overcome them by the application of his worn-out strategy of 'One by One.' First, he destroyed the stable middle class, the ladder by which he first ascended, by setting up the working classes, in opposition. To these he promised a new heaven on earth by substituting guns for butter. But in actual result, the only people who prospered by the change were a few individuals—the Krupps—the big munition makers and industrialists. With the confiscation of trade unions, the working classes became impotent.

Now, two more formidable enemies confront Hitler inside GERMANY—the Nation and the Army. '1918' is Hitler's growing head-ache. Hitler has not forgotten 1918 when the German Nation rose against the Army and the Navy was the first to mutiny. Against a repetition of 1918, Hitler is now organising an independent army of his own which will resist the regular army, if need be, and cow down the civil population, when it revolts.

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GERMANY'S HOME FRONT. Temporary successes—in LIBYA and on the Don have, no doubt, turned Dr. Goebbels' head. In his paper *Das Reich* he compares Churchill and Roosevelt to Coue who kept repeating every day, every way, 'I am feeling better and better' till he died: but in the same paper he has also written, 'What we now bear is child's play compared to what would come upon us if defeated. The entire fate of GERMANY is in the balance'. Other German papers echo the same fear. *Die Weltwoche* complains that the question, 'why this war?', is more often heard this year than last year. But the Gestapo deals firmly with those who air such views, witness, for instance the shooting of a hundred people in AUSTRIA for expressing satisfaction at Heydrich's death. *Das Sch Warze Korps* adds that the home front must bid farewell to peace and not talk about it. Dr. Ley goes further: he would not allow the people to think of peace even. He says, 'The habit of thinking must be denied to the German people : one does not give a child a sharp knife, matches or other dangerous objects.' A new decree requires the Nazi party to be consulted on every appointment to the Civil Service.

There are other reasons than war weariness contributing to the deterioration of the German Home Front. If rejoicing over German successes to-day is more cautious than in 1941 it is because of the grave situation that has risen in German man-power, German agriculture and transports. At a peasant rally in Hanover on June 22, Herbert Bache, who, it may be remembered, has succeeded Walter Darre, 'the sacred predecessor', as he is now termed, dismissed for the crime that the German soil would yield no more crops than it did, lamented, '6 million acres of grain and oil-seed crop had been utterly destroyed by the worst winter in 150 years. 12 million tons of potatoes which were intended for seed as well as for food, together with large stocks of seed corn were destroyed by frost last winter. What is worse, the Germans are holding back the produce of previous harvests'.

The shortage in transport is so acute that Vichy has been asked to send between 30,000 and 40,000 trucks, and many miles of rail, while Vichy itself owing to similar shortage is unable to transport provisions to her own towns.

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JAPANESE EXPLOITATION. Nothing shows up Japanese exploitation of the occupied countries more clearly than JAPAN's recent propaganda to its own people to emigrate. In May and June TOKYO

broadcasts were full of appeals to the Japanese to go out and colonise occupied ASIA. For example—May 31: 'To establish the New Order throughout several tens of thousands of Japanese Officials must be sent out.' June 9: 'Occupation of the enemy countries in the south has been completed: We earnestly hope that the people in JAPAN wlll come to the south.' June 22: 'The Japanese Government desire to see the arrival of more Japanese in the East Islands to develop them.'

The Far East Year Book of 1941, TOKYO'S latest official publication available has some revealing figures on emigration. In KOREA the Japanese population increased from 170,000 in 1910 to 600,000 in 1938; in FORMOSA, from 100,000 in 1910 to 300,000 in 1938; and in MANCHURIA, from 100,000 in 1932 to 300,000 in 1937. In N. E. CHINA 80,000 families settled newly on 200,000 acres of land between 1938 and 1941.

WE WILL SCOURGE THIRD REICH END TO END.

Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, Chief of the Bomber Command, to the German People—July 28.

"We are going to scourge the Third Reich from end to end if you make it necessary for us to do so. You cannot stop it and you know it. You have no chance.

"In comparison with what it will ba like, as soon as our own production of bombers comes to flood and as American production doubles and then re-doubles, all that has happend so far will seem very little.

"In one American factory alone they are already turning out every two hours one four-engined bomber able to carry four tons of bombs to any part of the Reich.

"There are scores of such factories in the United States. Soon we shall be coming every night and every day—we and the Americans. It is up to you to end the war and the bombing. You can overthrow the Axis and can make peace.

"Germans send only a few aircraft against Britain and we are bombing Germany heavily. We are not doing so out of revenge though we don't forget Warsaw, Belgrade, Rotterdam, London, Plymouth and Coventry.

LIST WILL GROW LONGER.

"We are bombing Germany city by city ever more terribly in order to make it impossible for you to go on with the war. We shall pursue that object remorselessly city by city and the list will grow longer and longer.

"Let the Nazis drag you down to disaster with them if you will. That is for you to decide.

"America has only just entered the fight in Europe. The first squadrons of a whole air fleet have arrived in England from the United States.

"Do you realise what it will mean when they bomb Germany also?

"YOUR LEADERS ARE CRAZY."

"You could not defeat us in 1940 when we were almost unarmed and alone. Your leaders were crazy to attack Russia as well as America but then your leaders are crazy. The whole world thinks so except Italy.

"How can you hope to win now that we are getting ever stronger, having both Russia and America as Allies whilst you are getting more and more exhausted."

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUÈS.

by

Abidin Daver

The German published the following list as regards the losses of the Red Army in the battle which took place in the Kharkov regions.

3 Russian armies, consisting of approximately 20 infantry divisions, 7 cavalry divisions, and 14 armoured brigades, have been annihilated; 240,000 Russians have been taken prisoner, and 1,249 tanks, 2,016 guns, and 518 aircraft, have either been destroyed or captured.

The Russian list with regard to the German losses in the same battle is as follows:

90,000 Germans have been killed or taken prisoner; 540 tanks, 1,511 guns, and 200 aircraft, have been destroyed.

The Russians claim that their own casualties are 5,000 killed and 66,000 missing, and that they have also lost 300 tanks, 832 guns, and 124 aircraft.

Thus, we are once again confronted with the eternal and irreconcilable contradiction of official communiqués. Undoubtedly we have become accustomed to the great differences which exist between the figures given by the belligerents as regards the losses inflicted upon their enemies. But we are still curious to know which side gives the most correct figures.

Although, in their list, the Russians give separate figures for the Russians killed or missing, they only give one figure for the Germans killed or taken prisoner. When large armies have been fighting for days, it is impossible to estimate the dead and the wounded of the enemy. For the enemy buries his dead, and sends his wounded to field hospitals, and the

other side will know nothing of that. For the sake of sincerity the Russian communiqué should have given a separate figure for the German prisoners.

The Germans claim that 240,000 Russians have been taken prisoners. The Russians announce that only 66,000 of their men have fallen prisoners. If we accept that the Russian losses are exaggerated by the Germans and minimized by the Russians, we arrive at an intermediate figure of 153,000 Russian prisoners. It would not be wrong to average all other losses.

The official communiques which come closest to the truth are undoubtedly issued by the British. For instance, in the recent raid on Cologne the British announced that 44 of their aircraft were shot down, although the Germans claimed to have destroyed only 37 British aircraft. We have never come across such frankness in the war communiques of any other state. Since the 22nd of last June not once have the Germans or Russians admitted that they had lost more aircraft than the enemy in a day's operations.

It is rumoured that at the beginning of the war the French, too, desired to publish the truth in their official communiqués but that Mr. Chamberlain said to Daladier: **"Do not imitate us. Do not announce your losses and failure undisguised. The French people are not so cool-headed as the British. They are easily depressed, and their morale would be undermined."** We do not know how true that rumour is, but experience has shown in the past three years that **the British communiques come closest to the truth. Since last June the British have preferred not to publish their monthly shipping losses, for they could see no way to reconciling their desire to tell the truth with the necessity of withholding military secrets from the enemy. The British Admiralty, however, does not hesitate to announce the loss of every British warship sunk. As to the Germans, although they regularly announce every month the tonnage of Allied shipping sunk they keep their own submarine losses a dead secret.**

The fact that the British official communiques are as frank as can be expected in war-time has had for effect that general reliance is placed in them. That is undoubtedly in favour of the British.

BRITAIN SPEAKS.

THE FIFTH ACT OF MACBETH.

B. B. C. talk by Mr. J. B. Priestley.

THE NIGHT OF LONG KNIVES.

Eight years ago this week, to be exact on the 30th June 1934, Adolf Hitler began murdering his friends. For the 30th June it was the famous night of the 'Long Knives', when hundreds of the Nazi old guard, including Hitler's benefactor and colleague, Captain Roehm, were assassinated. It was said by the Nazis at the time that this terrible purge marked the end of the purely revolutionary Nazism, the movement having been rid of its wild men. But, as Raschning has pointed out, **this mass murder was in truth the beginning of a new and far more sinister revolutionary movement within the movement, a rapid descent towards a fundamental annihilation. More and more it became obvious that Nazism stood for nothing but itself—a powerful group, based on treachery, violence and cruelty.** Captain Roehm and his friends were not pretty characters, being little better than coarse, swaggering adventurers, brutal and licentious, but the men who murdered them were much worse.

BRUTALISATION OF YOUTH.

Not only were they, and are they, bad in themselves, but what is infinitely worse they've proved themselves wholesale corrupters of others, having deliberately brutalized a whole generation of German youth. So many shocking things have happened in our time, that we take care not to think too much about them, rather than to compare and assess their merited wickedness, but surely the most frightful of them all has been this deliberate and systematic corruption of the youth of a great nation. On June 30th 1934, these men, Hitler, Goering, Himmler and the rest, murdered several hundred of their old companions; since then they've murdered a whole generation of their younger fellow countrymen; they've caught them during their most impressionable years and have carefully inoculated them with their own vileness; they've taught them to regard humanity with contempt, to exploit the lowest instincts, to deny the very existence of the highest feelings, to believe that justice, mercy, kindness are mere signs of weakness and that treachery, bestiality and cruelty are marks of superiority. They've assured them that what poets, preachers and prophets have told us for three thousand years, speaking out of their inside wisdom and vision, is idle nonsense. They have hurled millions of these youngsters back into barbarism; they have vaccinated them against civilization.

ENEMIES IN GEOMETRICAL PROGRESSION.

So these young men with their curiously empty faces and closed

twilit minds, have gone stiffly trampling over one country after another, through the Arctic down to the Mediterranean, and wherever they have gone, they've aroused the contempt and hatred of all decent, honest folk. Where is the Occupied Country in which these Nazis are accepted? Even in France, where they began so smoothly, all smiles and courtesies, where they have such advocates in high places, they're compelled in their stupidity and brutality to grab and execute hostages, persons without a shadow of guilt, and so create enemies in a geometrical progression. **They shoot one man, and fifty others vow vengeance; they shoot fifty men, and two thousand five hundred others become their implacable enemies, and so it goes on, with the boasted New Order looking more and more like a combination of a prison and a cemetery.**

SADISTIC ORGIES.

And, of course, what has been done in France, is child's play compared to what they've done in Poland and Czechoslovakia. We've recently been told how the Czech village of Ledice had been razed to the ground and all its inhabitants executed. But in Yugoslavia, there has been destruction and mass murder on a far bigger scale than this—nothing less than wholesale cold butchery. We know what had happened behind the German lines in Russia—the looting and raping and torturing. In Poland, there have lately been mass executions of women; as for what goes on in the concentra- tion camps and fortresses there and elsewhere, the elaborate and filthy torturing, and sadistic orgies—most of us haven't got the stomach to consider them, and feel that even to read the most brief accounts of such atrocities is to foul our minds. Indeed, most of us feel that we must protect our- selves against this sudden glare of hell fire; we hope vaguely that it can't be true; we mutter to ourselves that there is such a thing as propaganda but there can be no doubt that though now and then a figure may have exceeded the truth or horrible practices known to exist in one concentration camp may have been wrongly attributed to others—these things are happening. It is, I think, dangerous to mental health to dwell on them over much, but now and again we must stand up and face these terrible facts and realise what kind of world we're living in and for what Hitler and his friends are responsible.

THE VICTIMS.

And the victims are not only those men and women of the Occupied Countries who are thus imprisoned starved, beaten or shot, but also those armies of young Nazis, who must do more and more rounding up, starving, beating and shooting; those young men who have been enticed, bewitched, drilled and bullied clean out of our civilization altogether. The victims of this filthy system must include the executioners, as well as the executed. Fifteen years ago these sadistic young brutes, who swarm about Europe now like so many child ants, were the flaxen-haired, blue-eyed smiling children we saw in the pleasant streets of German towns and villages. **It isn't that they've not been educated,**

into civilization, it is that they have been carefully educated out of it. What future have they?

POLICEMEN, NOT STATESMEN.

They can't conquer the whole world, and now nothing less than the conquest of the whole world can give them any kind of future at all. Even if they should occupy a few more countries, and that doesn't seem very likely, it only means that more of them will have to serve, and probably serve much longer, these combined prisons and cemeteries. And they can't come to any reasonable terms with the countries they've already occupied; everywhere the situation never improves for them, but always gets worse. Burke said it for us a hundred and fifty years ago 'the use of force alone' he said 'is but temporary; it may subdue for the moment, but it does not remove the necessity of subduing again, and a nation is not governed which is perpetually to be conquered'. So the Nazis, who in theory, are apparently governing Europe, are in practice hardly engaged in Government at all; their work is that of policemen, not statesmen. Moreover, it isn't the work of even honest and genuine policeman, keeping the peace and seeing to it that the judgments of the Court of Law are carried out: their job is that of government attached to a gang, and wherever they are, the growing hatred of the people around them is like so much gun powder, deposited slab by slab in the cellars underneath them, only waiting the moment when the fuse will be lit.

POLICEMEN ALSO AT HOME.

And if the prospect for them abroad is very grim, I can't see that it is much better for them at home. **We're apt to forget these days that the earliest and perhaps the most pitiful victims of the Nazis were Germans themselves, and what has been done to Poles and Czechs is only a continuation of what was done, on a sufficiently large scale, to the Germans; those concentration camps, whose very names will forever stain the history of our species, were filled with Germans, and those Germans, thousands and thousands of them, who disappeared, whose ashes were delivered to their doors, whose terrible suffering tainted the very air, had wives and children, brothers and sisters, who may keep silent because they go in fear of the Gestapo, but who have not forgotten.** In Austria, at this very moment, there is a large scale purge—there have been mass arrests in Vienna. In Germany, as Hitler threatened, what are called 'unreliable elements,' which means any person with a remnant of a mind of his own, are being rounded up by the Gestapo. Big men are just as likely to vanish as the little men; distinguished Generals suffered from sudden mysterious illnesses; officials are seen entering Gestapo cars and are then seen no more.

HERE TO-DAY AND GONE TO-MORROW.

It is eight years since the night of the 'Long Knives', but it goes and on, without any sign of approaching daylight. The whole blood-stained party, heavy with loot, has been

sliding for years down a long, slippery slope, and now it gets steeper and steeper, and yawning below is the abyss. And these are the men who have boasted of creating an Empire of blood and iron that will last a thousand years. Even while they've been actually shouting, they've never been able to convince even themselves; they've never behaved yet as if they were convinced that their crazy empire could last a thousand week ends; they've not built anything to last; they've never dug any foundations; their mad violence, not only to their opponents, but also to each other, suggests that they know very well that it's here to-day and gone to-morrow from them, that **they have broken into power politics like breaking into a house and are plundering before the police arrive.**

FELLOW GANGSTERS.

They have allies of a sort, but these are only fellow gangsters, wondering who will be double-crossed next. What of their friends? There's no love lost between them and the Japanese, whose pretensions make nonsense of all the Nazi racial doctrines. The Italians detest them, and so probably do the Hungarians, the Rumanians, the Bulgarians; in the few remaining neutral countries of any importance, distrust and dislike of them grows and grows. They can't even trust or like each other. How many friends among his colleagues has Himmler or Goebbels or Ribbentrop? Whose turn will it be to go next? How the ghosts of the victims of that night of the 'Long Knives' must chuckle as they peer at their murderers, who have at last all the power they wanted, yet can't enjoy a moment of it. There never was a better object-lesson than the lives of these men. **I sometimes think God let the devil create the Nazi party, and let him make it prosper for a time, in order to give this selfish world a gigantic warning.**

THE LAST ACT OF MACBETH.

Well, this is what happens when you worship power for its own sake, when you decide that cruelty is better than mercy, that lying is preferable to telling the truth, that all men are either cowardly fools or rogues. You are lost in a maze of deceit, treachery and violence–you've groped in a nightmare. It's all there in the last Act of Macbeth, when the self-torturing King, as Coleridge pointed out, can no longer regard things as symbols of goodness, and so tries to see everything as shadowy and unsubstantial. **Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player that struts and frets his hour upon the stage, and then is heard no more—it is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. And then he cries out, from an even deeper level of despair 'There is no flying hence, nor tarrying here; I 'gin to be aweary of the sun, and wish this state of the world were now undone.' He too had his knights of the 'Long Knives', because he too had wished for power at all cost. After all, this is an old and familiar story in the blood-stained history of the human race. Because the stage is so much**

vaster now, because it's crowded with machines and the air above it noisy with other machines and the very ether above that crackling with our radio messages, we mustn't imagine that the story itself is new—it's the old story of men listening to the witches, shuffling and prophesying in the dark of their minds, of terrible resolves, of murders in the night, and then the long slippery descent into hell.

FORGING THE RING OF STEEL.

by

Norman Crump.

(From London by Special Cable).

One of the chief secrets of success in modern war lies in having preponderance of the right kind of weapons and munitions in the right place at the right time. Failure in this respect can lead to temporary setbacks such as that in Libya last month. **Such setbacks, though seemingly great at the time are not irretrievable, as the ebb and flow of battle has repeatedly shown in Libya during the past two years.** They only emphasise the need for increasing determination on the part of the United Nations and also the wisdom of taking a broad view.

There is ample evidence of such determination in Great Britain to-day. At the very moment when Rommel was moving into Egypt, the British Miners' Federation accepted the wage award of the Greene Committee and called on British coal miners all over the country to do their utmost to produce the coal needed to win the war. On June 28 Mr. Ernest Bevin announced that munitions factories must surrender many of their younger men for service in the armed forces, and must do so without any diminution in production. He was confident that they could do so by grading up older men to more responsible jobs and employing many more part-time women. The same day Major Lloyd George, the new Minister of Fuel and Power, called on both industry and the general public to economise in coal, gas and electricity. **Libya may have aroused some anger in Great Britain, but it is the kind of cold anger which breeds greater determination and effort.**

MOMENTOUS DECISIONS IN WASHINGTON.

Meanwhile new momentous decisions have been taken in Washington by President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Litvinov and Mr. T. V. Soong. The character of these decisions will become apparent to the Axis in due course,

but it is easy to guess that they will hinge on the dictum with which this article begins. Man-power in the fighting services and industry, weapon production and ships, must have been among the main heads of discussion. It was of inestimable advantage that Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the British Minister of Production, should have been seeing Mr. Donald Nelson; his United States opposite number, at the same time. On his return to Great Britain Mr. Lyttelton informed Parliament that a combined Production and Resources Board had been set up—consisting of only two members, Mr. Nelson and himself. These two men are charged with the ultimate duty of directing the war production of the United Nations. What does this mean?

First, there is no large committee to agree or disagree; to procrastinate, refer back and delay. Instead, there are two men possessing utmost confidence in each other. Next, they will be able to allot raw materials and other resources just where they are needed most to produce the best results. They will of course have regard to such matters as where those raw materials come from, what shipping is needed and is available, and what factory capacity is available to process them. They will not worry about whether Great Britain or the United States is getting her fair share.

STANDARDISING PRODUCTION.

Then they can standardise production in their two countries. They can see that British ammunition fits American guns and ultimately that the two armies are armed with interchangeable weapons. Anyone who served in the Allied forces in the last war will realise the importance of this, and it is a hundred times more necessary to-day. **If need be, Great Britain can concentrate on the production of certain weapons, and the United States upon others, the supreme test being economy of man-power, machine-power, material and shipping.** Thus, as I suggested before, the United States could make bombers—for these can fly the Atlantic while Great Britain could make fighters as these need shipping for their transportation to the theatres of war. Yet Great Britain could make spare parts for American bombers and all their ground equipment which has to be transported by sea.

Mr. Donald Nelson has given an encouraging report to the American Senate. While the United Nations still have to catch up with the reserve possessed by the Axis, he said, they are now turning out more than the Axis. He added, however, that the need is so great that "**no matter what we produce, it is not enough**". This last comment should be construed with Mr. Lyttelton's recent statement that **he can see no visible limit to the United States' power to produce.**

Summing up all this in a cold and calculating business spirit, the days of the Axis are numbered. Before long the United Nations will have produced all the weapons they need, and, notwithstanding their losses at sea, they will have built all the ships needed to carry these weapons, with the men to use them, where they are wanted. It all depends on what the Axis can do before this day of reckoning arrives, and it was always realised that during this interim and strictly limited period the Axis might enjoy some measure of success. **That is why Hitler is having to make his supreme effort now, and every day it is withstood brings his day of reckoning that much nearer. When that day arrives, the production, man-power and shipping of the United Nations, organised into one single engine of destruction, will, to quote Mr. Harry Hopkins, have "gripped the Axis in a ring of steel".**

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State National War Front Bureau.

1942—

LECTURE CVI—(*Batch 3*).

August ...	1, Saturday ...	Municipal Office ...	6.45 p. m.
	2, Sunday ...	Alangudi ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kottaikkadu ...	6.30 p. m.
	3, Monday ...	Annavasal ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kilakkurichchi ...	6.30 p. m.
	4, Tuesday ...	College (A) English ...	10.15 a. m.
		Ramachandrapuram ...	6.00 p. m.
		Rayavaram ...	6.30 p. m.
	5, Wednesday.	C. S. M. High School ...	10.00 a. m.
		Rani's High School ...	10.15 a. m.
		College Tamil (Branch School)	10.15 a. m.
		P. Puduppatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Vendampatti ...	6.30 p. m.
	6, Thursday ...	Malaiyur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Karambakkudi ...	6.30 p. m.
	7, Friday ...	Valaramanikkam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Embal ...	6.30 p. m.

LECTURE CVII—(*Batch 4*).

	8, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
	9, Sunday ...	Kiranur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Nanjur ...	6.30 p. m.
	10, Monday ...	Karaiyur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Idaiyattur ...	6.30 p. m.
	11, Tuesday ...	Andakkulam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Killanur ...	6.30 p. m.
	12, Wednesday.	C. S. M. High School ...	10.00 a. m.
		Rani's High School ...	10.15 a. m.
		College Tamil Branch school	10.15 a. m.
		Nartamalai ...	6.00 p. m.
		Uppiliyakkudi ...	6.30 p. m.
	14, Friday ...	Konnaiyur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Melavegupatti ...	6.30 p. m.

THE FOLLOWING PLACES WILL BE VISITED BY THE ADVERTISING PARTY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU FROM 4 P. M. TO 5 P. M. ON THE DAYS NOTED BELOW. THE STATE BAND WILL PLAY; POSTERS WILL BE EXHIBITED; AND HAND-BILLS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AND EXPLAINED.

Saturday	...	1— 8—42	...	Ponnamaravathi.
Sunday	...	2— 8—42	...	Marudankonviduthi.
Monday	...	3— 8—42	...	Viralimalai
Tuesday	...	4— 8—42	...	Vadakadu.
Thursday	...	6— 8—42	...	Kilanilai.
Friday	...	7— 8—42	...	Pudukkottai.
Saturday	...	8— 8—42	...	Vettamviduthi.
Sunday	...	9— 8—42	...	Virachchilai.
Monday	...	10— 8—42	...	Konnaiyur.
Tuesday	...	11— 8—42	...	Perambur.
Wednesday	...	12— 8—42	...	Kilanilai Puduppatti.
Friday	...	14— 8—42	...	Pudukkottai.

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